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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 20TH MAY.

AN agrarian crisis has taken place in Lombardy, and numerous strikes have occurred among the peasants. In a peasant riot at Corbetta, in the province of Milan, the gendarmes opened fire, shooting one and wounding eight of the rioters.

THE Commons have passed the Naval Defence Bill and the Budget.

THE Lords have rejected Lord Meath's Bill for admitting women as members of County Councils.

A CONTEMPORARY's correspondent at Gnatong writes that all hopes entertained there of orders for an immediate advance into the Chumbi Valley have been abandoned. The constant passage of messengers between Rinchagong and Darjiling shows that negotiations are still active; while the discharge of all extra coolies and the stopping of further storage of supplies point to a pacific conclusion. Beyond this the Force is still in the dark as to the course of events.

SOME two hundred private carriages followed the remains of the late Maharajah Narayan Pershad, the Peshkar at Hyderabad, to the burning-ghat, where the body was cremated according to Hindu custom. A military escort formed part of the procession, and fired three volleys before the body was committed to the funeral pyre. The funeral rites were performed by his only grandson, Rajah Kishen Pershad. There were some 20,000 spectators on the banks of the Musi, where the cremating of the body took place.

THE following is from the *Statesman*:—"Rajah Surja Kant Acharya, Bahadur, of Muktagacha, has recently been distinguishing himself as a mighty hunter. He has just returned from a shooting excursion with an unusually large bag, comprising 23 tigers, 1 rhino, 2 leopards, 2 buffaloes, 1 barasingha, 4 sambhur, 19 deer and a large number of wild pigs, partridges and small game. Two of the tigers are said to have measured 10 feet 5 inches and 10 feet 4 inches respectively, and are described as splendid animals."

NEW YORK has lately been the scene of great patriotic festivity and rejoicing. The United States practically abandoned their ordinary avocations during three days, in order to celebrate the centenary of Washington's inauguration as first President. American waters have witnessed the grandest display which it was possible for the American Navy to organise; the citizen soldiers of the Federation, under circumstances of splendour unusual in the American army, have paraded the streets of New York; dinners, balls, and other functions have been the order of the day and night. On Tuesday, April 30, President Harrison occupied the pew in which Washington sat just a hundred years previously, and listened a little later to poems and addresses delivered from the very spot where Washington stood when he took the inaugural oath. Mr. C. M. Depew delivered an oration which followed somewhat on the lines of President Harrison's recent address, but which is a worthy tribute to the giant progress of a country that does nothing on a small scale. The retrospect and the prospect are equally creditable and hopeful, and if in her joy America to-day is inclined to exaggerate her virtues, she may yet fairly claim to have accomplished more in a century than almost any other nation. Washington is America's national hero, and it would be well for her if some of her sons were to emulate more ardently than they do his single-hearted patriotism.

THE Government of Bengal is considering an application from the Maharajah of Cuch Behar to construct a railway from a station on the Kannia-Dharlia Railway to his capital, a distance of about thirty miles.

ABOUT Rs. 1,200 have been subscribed at Simla for the Surat Fire Fund. The Viceroy has given Rs. 250, and the Hon. Mr. Scoble a similar amount followed by smaller donations from the principal officers of Government and others.

TUESDAY, 21ST MAY.

THE following notification appears in the *Gazette of India*:—"With effect from the date of the departure on furlough of Sir H. M. Plowden, Barrister-at-Law, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII. of 1884, to appoint Mr. Protul Chunder Chatterji to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, until further orders."

A TANGAIL correspondent of the *East* thus describes a tornado, which occurred lately in the eastern part of the Tangail Sub-Division :

A terrible tempest resembling, to some extent, the late furious tornado at Dacca passed over the eastern part of the Sub-Division of Tangail doing immense injury to life and property. The whirlwind began at about 4 o'clock in the evening of the 13th instant at a place some ten miles off to the east of Tangail, and in its tremendous speed blew down trees and houses, killing men and cattle and doing incalculable damage to property. From the villages of Kendua Kowaljani,and Mamirnuggur many deaths are reported—the number is not accurately fixed now. Never within the memory of the people of this Sub-Division, such a storm took place here. Many families have become houseless. The cattle have died in large numbers.

AN English paper says:—"The Maharajah Dhulip Singh's claim to the possession of the far-famed Koh-i-Nur serves to remind us of a fact not, perhaps, generally known in connection with the ill-advised cutting of the gem many years ago. Placed in the hands of Messrs. Garrard for the purpose, the diamond was being slowly polished, when, owing doubtless to the friction becoming overheated, it suddenly burst from its temporary setting of wax, and, with the impetus imparted to it by the flying wheel against which it was pressed, shot through a neighbouring window, and disappeared from sight. The excitement at the occurrence can be more readily conceived than described; a search was instantly organised when finally, much to the delight of all, the treasure was discovered lodged in the gutter of a neighbouring house.

THERE are in the world about 700 people, each of whom possesses a capital equivalent to not less than a million sterling. Of these favoured individuals Great Britain contains 200, the United States 100, France 75, and all other countries smaller numbers or none. The richest man of all is the American "railroad King," Mr. Jay Gould, who began life as the son of a small New York farmer, and who owes his huge fortune entirely to his own exertions and abilities. His capital, when he left home at the age of 12, consisted of a suit of clothes and half-a-dollar. It is now said to be no less than 300,000,000 dols., or £60,000,000 sterling; and his annual income is about £2,800,000, or nearly £8,000 a day. One of his exploits, carried out with Mr. James Fisk in 1869, was to create a "corner" in gold in New York, and, in little more than a week, the firm cleared £2,200,000. Next to Mr. Jay Gould in wealth stands another American, Mr. J. W. Mackay, who enjoys a capital of £50,000,000, and an income of £2,500,000. The English representative of the house of Rothschild comes third with a capital of £40,000,000. After these Crœsuses come, according to those who profess to know, fourteen individuals whose capital varies from £2,000,000 to £38,000,000.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—Happening to pass by the notice board of the Rue d'Anjon Mairie on Wednesday, my eye caught the English name "Wetherell," and I found the document to be the banns of marriage between "Dhuleep Singh; profession, Maharajah; son of Runjeet Singh, deceased, and widower, of Bamba Muller, living at 24, Rue Marbeuf, Paris, and Ada Douglas Wetherell, living at 24, Rue Marbeuf, no profession, daughter of Charles Douglas Wetherell, deceased, and Sarah Charlottee, his wife, of Greemmorn (*sic*), England." The banns being dated April 28.

A NEW road-sweeping machine has recently been tried in London. It can be attached to a cart of any description, and worked successfully by even an inexperienced hand. Travelling at the rate of three miles an hour, the machine is said to be able to sweep through twelve hundred square feet per minute of any road, and mechanically places the mud and sweepings in a cart behind made for the express purpose.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND MAY.

THE announcement made by the Press that the Government had decided upon the abandonment of the Sugar Bounties Bill, was premature. The second reading of the Bill was proceeded with on the 20th of June.

ONE of the principal motives for the recent journey to St. Petersburgh of the Bokharan Ambassadors was to request the Russian Government to organise means of transit across Russia and her Asiatic possessions of Bokharan products, in order to relieve the industry of that country from the drawbacks caused by the customs authorities on the Afghan frontier. M. Vishnegradski, Minister of Finance, is stated to have promised the Ambassadors, in the name of the Emperor, that their Sovereign's wish should be satisfied.

HIS Majesty King Humbert, accompanied by the Prince Royal Victor Emmanuel and Signor Crispi arrived at Berlin on May 21. The meeting between the Emperor William and King Humbert was of a most cordial nature. The streets along which the royal *cortege* passed were splendidly decorated, and lined with troops throughout.

INFORMATION being given of thirty lakhs of Rupees besides jewels, being hidden in the Alfred Park at, Allahabad, Captain Hamilton, an old resident, has received sanction from the authorities to dig for this hidden treasure. A police guard has been located on the spot, and digging has been going on steadily by some sixty coolies since Tuesday.

THE first meeting at Simla of the Viceregal Council has been fixed for the 30th instant. The Burmah Courts Bill will be passed. A Bill, providing for the vesting and administration of property held in trust for charitable purposes, will also be introduced.

ONE of the largest exhibitors in the Indian Palace of the Paris Exhibition is the Cashmere State. Messrs. Ardeshir and Bhumgara are among the stall-holders; but from what we can learn, the bulk of the collection will be supplied by the principal London firms importing Indian art manufactures.

A MEMORIAL has been addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab by the merchants and leading men of the country between Delhi and Muttra, pressing upon his consideration the advantages to be derived from the connection of these two places by a railway line along the west side of the river Jumna. Two well-known railway companies—the Indian Midland and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India—are also said to have been making enquiries about this line. A line between Agra and Delhi along this route was actually projected, and the earth-work and stations had been completed, when the Mutiny broke out in 1857.

THERE is some talk of holding a Volunteer Camp of Exercise at Jamalpore next December.

THE Maharaja of Mysore has intimated his intention of granting an annuity of £180 a year, to the widow and daughter of the late Major Evans Bell.

THE *Times* of the 1st of May appeared with only one short leader, in place of the usual three or four—an occurrence, it is said, without parallel in the history of the great paper. In the issue referred to 14 columns were, however, devoted to the report of the Parnell Commission, 'which most readers will find even more filling than the customary leaders.'

THE *Pioneer* says :—The decision of the cotton planters of the United States to discard jute in favour of cotton bagging for the covering of cotton bales is bad news for the Bengal Mills. Since 1883 the export of gunny cloth from the port of Calcutta to the States has advanced from about 3 million yards, valued at about 3 lakhs of rupees, to about 10½ million yards, valued at 8¾ lakhs; but this progress will now be summarily arrested, and in a year or two will probably give place to a marked decline. This is all the more unfortunate as the jute trade has only lately recovered from a period of severe depression.

SURGEON-MAJOR CUNNINGHAM's services have been replaced at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

Thursday, 23rd May.

The House of Commons rejected by a majority of 44 votes Mr. Labouchere's motion to abolish hereditary legislators in the Upper House.

The University of Edinburgh spring graduation ceremonial, at which principally the Arts' degree is conferred, took place on the 18th ultimo, in the Synod Hall, Castle Terrace, when the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Sir Ahmed of Aligarh and upon three learned Anglo-Indians, viz., Dr. Aitchison, Dr. Day and Dr. Stokes.

Russia's warlike preparations, especially the extent to which she is increasing her garrisons on her western borders, has revived the suspicion that she is entertaining fresh designs upon Constantinople. The Vienna press exhibit grave anxiety, and the contractors of the Roumanian fortifications at Bucharest and Galatz have been directed to expedite the completion of those works. The Austrian and Hungarian Governments are likely to ask for large credits.

The Provincial Conference at Puna has commenced its business sittings. On Monday a public meeting of the leading citizens of the City and Cantonments was held to welcome the representatives coming from the several Districts to the Conference. Towards the close of this meeting, the delegates were requested to elect their own President, and to appoint a subject committee.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* declares that Russia in March last, made strenuous efforts to extort a secret treaty of alliance from the Sultan giving her the control of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. When the Porte, hesitatingly, rejected the overtures, the Sultan's attention was menacingly directed to the strength and preparedness of the Russian Black Sea fleet. M. de Nelidoff next demanded a treaty of neutrality from Turkey in the event of a war between Russia and any other Power, and that Turkey should hand over the control of the Staits as a guarantee of her good faith.

How the right of interpellation is exercised in the House of Commons is thus described in a London Paper :—

The questions asked are of two kinds: there is the cut-and-dry question, and there is the cut-and-thrust question.....The former question "having been first written out fair, is next edited (if possible out of all point) by the officers of the House. Then it goes to the department implicated. The whole strength of that department is then for some days devoted to the task of concocting an answer which shall evade it. Then, the "edited" question, and the concocted and evasive answer, are written out in a bold hand on a slip of paper and committed to the responsible minister, who, adding any further subterfuge which he or his private Secretary can think of, gets up in his place, and lets off his reply usually without the slightest damage either to himself or his department. The second species of the question mentioned, however, partakes of the nature of cross-examination; it cannot be parried. It must be answered one way or other, either by words or by silence scarcely less, often more incriminating to the person or department attacked.

Bismarck's Mastiff.—The monster mastiff which the German Emperor has given to Prince Bismarck, and who has been named "Tamerlan," is no favourite with Princess Bismarck, for he growls incessantly, and never runs across the room without knocking down some piece of furniture. He is not ill-tempered, but he has not been trained to live in rooms. At first the Chancellor chained him to a study table, but one day the brute started, gave a spring and brought the table to the ground, with everything upon it, including a handsome bronze statuette which got indented by the fall.

The Government of India have notified to the promoters of the Chittagong Assam Railway their willingness to grant ten square miles of land for every mile of railway, but only what is known as Government waste land will be granted under these terms. The ground thus conceded will be free from revenue demands for a fixed number of years. The Government also make over the mineral rights. It remains to be seen whether Sir T. Hope and the other promoters will be able to raise the necessary capital, presuming they accept these conditions.

A good deal of curiosity is said to be manifested in London as to where General Boulanger finds the money to live as he does, to maintain a large following and generally disport himself like a prince; but that is still a profound secret. Certain it is that the money is there, and according to a rumour which comes from Belgium, a great deal of it is present in the acceptable form of solid specie. It is said that at the time of his flight from Paris, four of his followers arrived at the Brussels station with six large heavy boxes. Some dispute about them with the railway officials ended in their being opened, and they were found to contain sacks of gold coin, silver plate, and jewels of all kinds, which they declared were the property of the General.

Friday, 24th May.

Some communications have, we understand, passed between Mr. Paul and Mr. Hart, which seem likely to lead to a renewal of the negotiations on the Sikkim-Tibet question. The matter, however, is still in the initial stage.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing on April 29, says :—

Certain outward and visible signs of an inward apprehension of Nihilistic machinations in St. Petersburg have been displayed lately. His Imperial Majesty the Czar recently has been exceedingly chary of showing himself in his capital, and when certain duties rendered his presence indispensable, he curtailed his visits to the shortest limits. That the police section—more particularly that devoted to political matters—is considerably agitated at the present time is evidenced by the increased number of "agents" visible in the public thoroughfares and places of resort; moreover, I hear from a creditable source that the number of domiciliary visits in certain quarters of the city has greatly increased within the last few months. As an outcome of all this, arrests have been made, but I cannot ascertain that any big fish have been netted; but the most important sign of something wrong is the fact that the annual parade of recruits which was fixed to take place a few days ago in front of the Winter Palace was countermanded at the last moment, and the review was held with a shortened programme within the walls of the Michael "Manege." The same thing occurred to-day in the case of the Grenadier Guards. This regiment celebrates its annual fete to-day, and the ceremony usually commences with a parade in front of the Winter Palace. If the weather permits, pavilions of canvas are erected, and the Empress and her ladies grace the proceedings with their presence. Notwithstanding that the weather was most propitious, the parade was countermanded at a late hour on Friday night, and the regiment was reviewed in the Riding School above-named. What does all this portend? It is to be hoped that the fears which exist of something untoward occurring are groundless, and that the even course of events in the Russian Empire is not to be rudely shaken by the machinations of that party which, by its dastardly deed of 1881, plunged the country into woe, and did more to retard those reforms it professedly advocates than could a series of internal troubles.

The Vienna Loan Exhibition of works of the Goldsmith's Art, which opened to the public on Easter Monday, is probably the richest collection of the kind ever brought together, and the exhibitors include the greatest families of Austria, in addition to some of those of Hungary and several of the richest convents and cathedrals in the country :—

Nearly all the Arch-dukes contribute exhibits from their private collections. One glass case which will probably be the chief attraction, is that which contains the crowns, coronets, golden fleeces, and the jewels of the Metternich, Montenuovo, Reuss, Erdoedy, Lichtenstein, Schwarzenberg, and Esterhazy families—a wealth of glittering stones and pearls with the great Cumberland diamond in the centre. But more interesting to connoisseurs will be the examples of the beautiful work of the Augsburg and Nuremberg masters. Golden goblets three feet high, dishes, jugs, beakers, caskets, enamel portraits are here in great number. Among the most famous pieces is Prince Esterhazy's goblet, with half the figure of Truth on the cover and a Triton at the foot. It is the work of the famous Hans Betzold, of Nuremberg, and its value is estimated at £50,000. There are over a thousand small examples of the goldsmith's art, chosen from among three times that number, which were offered by a committee of experts. Their space was limited, as they had no more than five of the fine Schwarzenberg Rooms at their disposal. Among them was Princess Metternich's Neptune on a wave formed by one great pearl, worth 100,000 florins; a charming bracelet with a miniature of Princess Henrietta of England, belonging to Count Boos Waldeck; and a collection of tiny watches in enamel cases of varied form and material. Turning to objects of historic interest, there is to be seen the golden travelling *necessarie* of Napoleon First, which through Marie Louise, came into the possession of the present Countess Bombelles. Among the other objects connected with the first French Emperor are the numerous curious golden instruments for cleaning the teeth, and the ring of the Empress Josephine, with the cameo of Sulla, bearing the inscription "Felix," which Napoleon found near the ruins of Pelusium, in Egypt, on moving the sand with the point of his sword. The Exhibition will be open till the 15th of June, and the proceeds will go to the poor of Vienna.

Noting that Lord Lytton is about to take a holiday, so as to be able to absent himself with decency from the opening at the International Exhibition at Paris, there is only one thing more, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, "that His Excellency can do to benefit his country, and that is, to absent himself altogether from the British Embassy at Paris. It is nothing short of a national disgrace that such a country should be represented by such a man as Lord Lytton in the capital of the French Republic.'

Her Majesty receives as Queen an annual salary, termed the Civil List, of $1925,000; as Duchess of Lancaster she draws annually $205,000 and a pension of $4,015 in lieu of prisage and butlerage on wines imported into the Duchy, whatever that may mean. The sum of $2000,000 odd is almost all clear profit. Her Majesty does not even have to be charitable out of her own pocket, for Parliament grants every year about $7,00 for royal charities and bounties.

It is stated that the Secretary of State has not yet sanctioned either of the two proposed arrangements for the settlement of the Deccan Mines dispute. Mr. Watson declines to give up £150,000 of concession money, but is willing to invest that amount in shares bearing deferred interest. This proposal is agreeable to the shareholders.

Saturday 25th May,

The *Pioneer* hears that a body of members of both Houses of Parliament interested in bimetallism are to interview Lord Salisbury and Mr. Goschen on the 30th instant. The Duke of Richmond will introduce the deputation. He and the Marquis of Abergavenny are canvassing to secure a full attendance from the House of Lords. Sir Louis Malet will represent the India Office. Several Chambers of Agriculture and Commerce will attend. A motion in favour of an International Monetary Convention will, it is said, be submitted to the House of Commons on June 4th. Mr. Balfour will speak in support of it, and Mr. Gladstone will oppose. A strong vote is expected, and the chances in favour of the motion are hopeful.

As a consequence of the acceleration of the mail trains from Bombay, an up-country contemporary says that both on the G. I. P. and Bombay-Baroda lines, the hour up to which special trains carrying the foreign mails can be despatched in order to overtake the ordinary mail will be considerably extended. Hitherto the special was only run when the steamer was signalled at or before midnight, but in future the limit will be extended up to 3 A. M. The specials will overtake the ordinary mail trains at Allahabad and Hissar on the East Indian and Rewari-Ferozepore lines, respectively. This change will be introduced on the G. I. P. on 1st June and on the Bombay-Baroda on the 1st of July.

According to a local contemporary, "Messrs. Samuel Smith and W. S. Caine's attack on the excise administration in India, though successful, attracts but little public interest. Sir John Gorst's defence was supported by Sir Richard Temple. Sir Richard Temple, in answering Mr. Smith's assertion that the Government orders were not obeyed, said: 'I ask the House whether I look the sort of man (loud laughter)—I repeat, do I look the sort of man to give orders and not see them carried out?' (renewed laughter). The *Times* writes that "we should be slow to believe the charge of total indifference to moral considerations brought against the Government of India. Such a charge is quite incompatible with the general tenour of the English administration."

The dissolution of the Hlutdaw, or Burmese Council of Ministers, is announced from Mandalay.

A Rapid Railway.—Three hundred miles an hour is the proposed speed for the electric postal railroad of the future. An experimental line has been erected at Laurel, twenty miles from Baltimore. A compromise between the pneumatic tube and the ordinary railroad carries a miniature train of two cars solely for mails and light parcels, without any attendance. The road has three rails, one above the car for carrying the current, and two below which carry the cars. The cars are built of sheet iron, and are 2ft. square and 11 feet long. Speed will be regulated and power or brakes applied by electricity solely. If the experiment at Laurel succeeds it is stated that similar roads will be laid between Baltimore and Washington and elsewhere.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned an increase in the salary of the Inspector-General of Forests, which at present stands at Rs. 1700 rising to Rs. 2,000. In future it will be Rs. 2,000 rising to Rs. 2,500.

During the year 1878 there were 3,400 missionaries maintained in India, at a cost of over £760,000. They managed in that year to convert to Christianity on the average but one Indian out of every million. The prospects of Missionary labours do not thus seem to be very cheering.

A Sanskrit college has been established in Bombay out of the gift of the late Gocal Dass who gave over a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 for the encouragement of Sanskrit education.

Mr. Gladstone is credited with the invention of the post card. After it came to this country improvements upon it including an extra card intended to contain the reply were made by the Indian authorities.

We regret to learn that the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, who has for some time past been ailing at Surat, is in a rather dangerous condition of health. He is suffering from dropsy.

Upwards of Rs. 1,20,000 have been paid into the Bombay Bank to the credit of the Surat Fire Relief Fund.

The Bombay Corporation has declined an offer of a "chain and badge" for its Chairman by 16 votes to 10.

July 1st is the date nominally fixed for Mr. Howell to make over charge of the Hyderabad Residency to Mr. Fitzpatrick; but some latitude will probably be given, as Mr. Westland's date of arrival in India is not yet exactly known.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1889.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

WE have before us an interesting account of the interview which Mr. Digby, Agent of the National Congress in England, has had with the great leader of the Liberal party and ex-Prime Minister. Mr. Digby has certainly done good service by eliciting from Mr. Gladstone an expression of his opinion on the National Congress movement. The reader will remember that when the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk of Hyderabad, better known as Mehdi Ali, went to England last year on special duty in connection with the Deccan Mining scandals, he contrived to have an interview with the Grand Old Man and endeavoured to obtain from him a declaration unfavourable to the Congress. Mr. Gladstone declined to commit himself to any definite expression of opinion. Not being acquainted with the aims and objects of the Congress movement, he naturally hesitated to say anything positively either for or against it. Nevertheless, the Grand Old Man administered a well-deserved rebuke to Mehdi Ali by telling him in plain and emphatic terms that all legitimate efforts made by the people of India to procure a redress of their well-founded grievances commanded his full sympathy. After this it was most desirable that Mr. Gladstone should be made acquainted with the real objects and expressed desires of the National Congress. Mr. Digby undertook this important task and has performed it satisfactorily.

It will be remembered that the Fourth National Congress, at the conclusion of their sittings, sent a telegram, from Allahabad on the 29th December last. Mr. Digby having referred to that telegram the ex-Prime Minister expressed his great gratitude for this token of good-will and declared that he had, from time to time, done all he could for the benefit of the Indian people. Our countrymen are deeply grateful to Mr. Gladstone for all that he has done for them; but it would be idle to deny that the high hopes which his Midlothian speeches in the autumn of 1879 had excited in our minds were not realized. It is now a dream to read the programme of the great Liberal leader when he was in opposition and compare it with his acts when he was in power from 1880 to 1885. Still he laid the people of India under a deep debt of gratitude by knocking the obnoxious gagging Act on the head and making a contribution from the British exchequer towards the cost of Lord Lytton's Afghan War. Mr. Digby, we learn, explained to Mr. Gladstone the loyalty of the Congress, its representative character, the moderation of its proposals and the reasonableness of the speeches made in support of those proposals. Thereupon, the Grand Old Man said that he was very much pleased to hear all this, and that much of it was what, from his observation of the Indian people, he had expected. He remarked that he was especially interested in what was told him about the various races of India becoming one people and calling themselves Indian, and taking an interest, not in their Presidency or Province only, but in India as a whole. Referring to the statement often made by Anglo-Indians that India was an agglomeration of communities with no cohesion or bond of union, Mr. Gladstone observed that it was no longer true, and he mentioned the case of Italy which now is as united as France and much more so than Germany. The Grand Old Man put a question to Mr. Digby regarding the loyalty of the Congress in the following terms: "Referring again to what you say about the loyalty of the Congress, there must, of course, among such a number of people as live in India, be some who are disloyal and disaffected. Now I should suppose that such an organization as the Congress would, naturally, absorb such people. They want opportunity to express themselves and their views: here is such an opportunity. I should not think any the worse of the Congress if it were so so long as these men did not dominate its policy, so long as they were kept in their place." Mr. Digby assured the Grand Old Man that disaffection of the kind mentioned by him did not find expression nor did the disaffected parties attend the Congress. The Congress does not, indeed, suit the disaffected, for it seeks to strengthen British rule in India by introducing the necessary reforms in the existing system of administration. Had the ways of the Congress been dark and had it aimed at the overthrow of the English Government, then it would have attracted the disloyal and the disaffected.

Mr. Digby pointed out to Mr. Gladstone as a significant fact that neither Lord Dufferin nor Sir Auckland Colvin, in their attacks on the Congress, had anything to say against either the speeches or the resolutions. The moderation of these was clearly explained. Mr. Digby spoke nothing but the truth when he said that what the Congress-men asked for was not what could satisfy their fullest aspirations, but what was practicable. In proof of this, Mr. Digby mentioned the fact that, as regards the expansion and reform of the Legislative Councils, there were slight differences between the proposals put forward by the Congress and the recommendations made by Lord Dufferin. A copy of Mr. Digby's memorandum on this subject was left with Mr. Gladstone at his own request and he expressed himself particularly interested in the late Viceroy's scheme. Not a small part of the interview, we are told, was devoted to the Native Press, a subject which was introduced by Mr. Gladstone himself. Having heard much about the alleged disloyalty of the Native Press in connection with Lord Lytton's Gagging Act, the great Liberal leader naturally wished to have some information on the subject. As a well-known and experienced Indian publicist, Mr. Digby was able to speak on this subject with authority. He showed to Mr. Gladstone's satisfaction that the so-called sedition was nothing worse than fair criticism. Mr. Digby pointed out that, as a matter of fact, the District Officials in India are such irresponsible despots that they resent all criticism upon their proceedings however mild. Any unfavourable comments on their actions or on the measures of Government the Indian bureaucracy construe into sedition. Our countrymen will rejoice to hear that the great leader of the Liberal party is of opinion that a Parliamentary Committee should be appointed to take evidence and report as to the need for reforming the Councils. Well, if a Parliamentary Committee be appointed, its enquiry should not be restricted to one particular subject, but should extend over the whole field of Indian administration. There has been no comprehensive investigation into the condition of India since the transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown more than thirty-years ago. During this period many important changes have been introduced into all almost all departments of the State for the better administration of the country and the good of its people. In not a few instances, however, far from that object having been realized, these changes have been attended with contrary results. It is, indeed, high time that a thorough enquiry should be made into the working of the whole machinery of the Indian administrative system. We hope very earnestly that when Mr. Bradlaugh moves for Parliamentary enquiry into the condition of India, he will receive the support of the great leader of the Liberal party and his followers.

SIR J. DANVERS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

IN noticing in a recent issue the Viceroy's reply to the address presented to him by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, on the eve of His Excellency's departure for Simla, we endeavoured to show that the Government of India had been doing in the matter of railway extension all that could be reasonably expected from it. Those who entertained any doubts on this point should carefully study the able and interesting lecture on "The progress of Railways and Trade in India," which Sir Juland Danvers lately delivered before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts. Sir Juland, the reader may remember, was for many years Government Director of Railway in England. The main object of his lecture under notice was to describe the progress which has been made with the internal communications of India by means of railways, and to examine the effects which they have had upon the trade and material improvements of the country. Sir Juland Danvers pointed out that on the 1st January, 1877, about 7,000 miles of railway were open in India. This length has been more than doubled since the past 12 years. There are now about 15,000 miles open and upwards of 2,400 miles are in course of construction. The 7,000 miles open on the 1st January, 1877, took 27 years to construct, and cost on an average £15,740 per mile. But the 8,000 miles which have been since built have cost £10,320 per mile. Well did Sir Juland Danvers say that the Railway engineers in India were buying experience during the operations of the first twenty years—at the cost of the tax-payer he might have added. The three railways which were first undertaken—namely, the East Indian, the great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay and Boroda—have cost upwards of two lakhs per mile. But the Oudh and Rohilkhund, which was commenced some time after these and was only finished last year, has cost 1¼ lakh per mile, and the Indian Midland which is now in course of construction is expected to cost about Rs. 1,20,000 per mile. All these lines are on the 5 feet 6 inch gauge. The first metre-gauge line, completed in 1877, was the Rajputana-Malwa, which has cost Rs. 69,066 per mile; while some provincial lines, also on the metre-gauge, have been made for about Rs. 40,000 per mile. But, strange to say, in the Native States metre-gauge railways have been constructed much more cheaply. In the Gwekwar's territory they have cost Rs. 22,823 without rolling stock; while in Jodhpore the cost has been reduced to Rs. 18,436. Well, if a metre-gauge line could be built in Jodhpore at less than Rs. 20,000 per mile, we are entirely at a loss to understand why the Rajputana-Malwa Railway should have cost nearly Rs. 70,000 per mile. The public is surely entitled to demand an explanation on this point from the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department. But the extravagance of the Public Works Department is notorious. The estimated amount expended on open lines to the end of 1888 is 187¼ crores, which, we venture to assert is more than enough for a poor country like India.

It will thus be seen that the progress which has been made with Indian railways has been very considerable, and the Government of India cannot be charged with any neglect of duty in this direction. It has, indeed, done more than it should have done, having regard to the interests of the tax-payer. It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that by the 31st March, 1889, the Indian tax-payer will have paid no less than 80 crores of rupees for enjoying the blessings of railway communication. Sir Juland Danvers, in the course of his lecture under notice, made the following sensible observations on the question of railway extension:—"More railways are required, and it is hoped that private enterprise will step in and provide what is wanted. Government has done much, but the taxes of the country cannot stand a larger demand upon them than they at present bear; and, except for purposes of defence and protection against famine, the Imperial Government will probably, for the present, hold its hand and limit its encouragement to the grant of every possible facility, short of pecuniary aid, to private enterprise." Again: "It is scarcely necessary to explain that the refusal of Government to grant a guarantee arises from no indifference to railway extension. When, therefore, such assistance is denied to any particular scheme, it is not, as has been sometimes argued, because they are of opinion that it could not be remunerative, and is not worthy of support, but because they think the time has arrived when projects which are advocated by the mercantile community of this country and of India should be undertaken in a purely enterprising spirit; and because they consider that the tax-payer of India should not continue, in the present reduced value of silver compared with gold, to increase the loss which yearly occurs in paying guaranteed interest in this country. A wider interest in Indian railways has no doubt

been awakened during the last five years, and symptoms of private enterprise, unsupported by Government crutches, may be observed." We commend this view of the case to the European mercantile community of Calcutta, who in their address to the Viceroy of which mention has been made, propounded the novel doctrine that Government ought to grant a guarantee and encourage private enterprise without even satisfying itself that the projected lines would prove sound investments. This the Government ought not surely to do. On the contrary, it is bound to examine with the utmost caution any proposals for the extension of the system of sterling guarantees to new lines of railways. The advocates of railway extension in India should always remember that if private enterprise would undertake it without a Government guarantee, no sensible person would have any objection to offer. The fact, however, is that where private capital has been invested in Indian railways, it has been found under Government guarantee, which has secured it against the possibility of loss. The simple truth is, that if Indian railways were the sound and lucrative investments they are represented to be, they would tempt private enterprise. The private capitalist does not allow himself to be guided by philanthropic or patriotic considerations. What he looks to is the chance that his outlay will prove remunerative to himself. A military line or a line intended as an insurance against famine he will leave to other hands. If profits are to be obtained by sinking money in Indian railways the capital will be forthcoming. If they are not to be obtained, there is good reason for the Government to decline to meddle with the unprofitable venture. The advocates of railway extension in India should carefully bear in mind that Sir Evelyn Baring's private enterprise policy turned out a failure, simply because railways in this country are not the paying concerns the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce would have the public believe. As a matter of fact, there are only four of the great guaranteed lines which have brought surplus profits to the State. These are the East Indian Railway, the great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Bombay and the Baroda Railway. The earnings of these four lines bring up the general average. There are many lines which do not pay and probably never will. In the official tables the paying lines are made to supplement the losses on the non-paying lines, and thus to present a delusive notion of the Indian railway system as a whole. We hope very earnestly that the Government of India will strictly adhere to the policy which Sir Julond Danvers so clearly explained in his lecture before the Society of Arts.

Besides the 2500 miles of railway now in course of construction, there are several projects in contemplation which, it is hoped, may be taken up by private Agency. A line has just been undertaken by a Company between Delhi, Umballa and Kalka the capital for which, we are glad to see, has been subscribed without any guarantee from Government. The Government has, however, undertaken through the East Indian Railway to work the new line very economically, viz., at the rate of 50 per cent of its gross receipts. The projectors of the line are sanguine that under this favourable arrangement, it will prove remunerative. We hope that in the same way private enterprise will undertake the proposed lines from Chittagong to Assam, from Bezwada to Cuttack, from Puri to a point on the Bengal-Nagpore Railway. All these lines have been carefully surveyed. Among the railways of the future, Sir Juland Danvers tells us, is an ambitious scheme advocated by Messrs Colquhoun and Holt-Hallett for connecting Burma with South-Western China by a line through Siam. If the construction of this line be ultimately decided upon, we trust very earnestly that India will not be required to find the money. Mr. Colquhoun and Mr. Holt-Hallett, no doubt, assure us that the proposed railway will prove remunerative and pay its way. If so, why should not British capitalists come forward and undertake, without a Government guarantee, a work which is sure to create a new market, for British manufactures? We pause for a reply.

DOES WAR PROMOTE TRADE?

It is generally supposed that war is obstructive of trade. And certainly when a nation engages in war, the mass of the people are drafted into the army, the fields lie uncultivated, the earth produces less fruit, manufactures languish, means of communication from one country to another become difficult and insecure, and the result is that trade suffers. It is true modern wars are short and sharp; the days of Seven Years' Wars and Thirty Years' Wars are gone by; nevertheless war, however short, interferes with agricultural produce and manufactures, which are the implements of trade. But does war in any sense promote trade? If not directly, does it indirectly foster trade? This question has been answered in the affirmative by Professor Seeley of Cambridge in a remarkable lecture which he delivered on the 23rd of April at the Prince Consort's Library, Aldershot. Reviewing the wars of the eighteenth century, the learned Professor, in whom the historical sense has attained a high development, remarked that "in the eighteenth century war and trade played into each other's hands. In that age it might be said that the more trade the more war, and the more war the more trade." This may seem paradoxical, but there is a great deal of truth in it. The more war the more trade, not simultaneously, but trade follows in the wake of war. The more trade the more war, not contemporaneously but successively. The flourishing trade carried on by one nation rouses the jealousy of another, and the result is war; and after the conclusion of the war, the commerce of the victorious nation grows rapidly. Hence the truth of Professor Seeley's maxim that trade produces war and war produces trade. All the wars of the eighteenth century between England and France may be brought in as an illustration in point. The great struggle during the first sixty years of the eighteenth century in America and Asia between France and England was a struggle for supremacy in trade. In India the struggle was a severe one. We are apt to imagine that the French struggled for dominion in India; no doubt they struggled for dominion, but their main object in attempting to gain dominion was to obtain supremacy in trade. At the end of that struggle in Asia and America the French were fairly beaten off the field, and though French commerce declined the commerce of the world in general vastly increased. Thus trade begot war, and war begot trade. France smarted at her defeat, and naturally wished for revenge; and the subsequent struggle between France and England which ended in the downfall of Napoleon Buonaparte, was a continuation of the former struggle which had its origin in the desire to be supreme in trade. A North-Western contemporary, who notices the Professor's lecture, thinks that the Crimean War can hardly be said to have had any connection with trade. No doubt the immediate causes of that war were unconnected with trade. But what was the ultimate motive which inspired England to arm herself against Russia? Was it not in the interest of India and of trade? Why is it that England deprecates the Russian occupation of the Bosphorus? Is it not solely in the interest of India or in other words of trade? If Russia occupies the Bosphorus her fleets will sweep that part of the sea through which lies the nearest route to India; in such a case England would have to take the long and more circuitous route round the Cape of Good Hope. And it was with a view to prevent the accomplishment of such an object on the part of Russia that that astute statesman, the late Earl of Beaconsfield, cunningly won for England the island of Cyprus. It thus appears that the Crimean war formed no exception to the rule propounded by Professor Seeley. That war does, as a matter of fact, promote trade, is receiving daily illustration in our times. There is not the slightest doubt that the conquest of Burmah, though we disapprove of it from a political point of view, has already increased trade and will in future increase it indefinitely. It has opened up a country which had been hitherto hermetically sealed; railways have been constructed; peace has taken up its abode where rapine and disorder prevailed; and the result is that trade is flourishing apace. The little war that is now being waged or is about to be waged with the Lushais, the Nagas, the Shendies and other barbarous tribes on the North-Eastern Frontier, will doubtless produce similar results. The hitherto unexplored regions will be opened up, a railway will be constructed which will connect the North-Eastern Frontier with Upper Burma, and the creation of trade will be the natural consequence. More important results would follow if we made war with Tibet. We think such a war would be highly unjustifiable; but suppose such a war took place, and the Tibetans were defeated, the Central Asian trade would be greatly developed, and India vastly benefited. Although the opening up of Tibet would indefinitely promote the cause of trade, we do not advocate the occupation of that country by the British, if such were a feasible undertaking, because we are not upholders of the questionable ethical maxim that the end sanctifies the means. We do not say that there is natural connection between the waging of war, and the progress of trade, as we do not say that there is a natural connection between a storm or a cyclone and the health of a people. The storm clears the atmosphere, drives away all noxious vapours and miasmata, and thus contributes to the sanitation of a tract of country. Similarly, war has no natural tendency to promote trade, but it does so indirectly by opening up unexplored regions by laying down routes of communication, and by bringing barbarous or semi-barborous peoples within the pale of civilization. We are well aware of the horrors of war, of the thousands of people whom it sweeps into an untimely grave, of the tens of thousands of widows and orphans whom it leaves behind its car, of the fields which lie uncultivated, and of the desolation which it brings over a country. We hate war in all its forms except for purposes of self-defence. War is an evil, and perhaps a necessary evil so long as there are bad men in the world; but though an evil and a great evil we like to contemplate it in at least one of its pleasant aspects.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The last mail brings intelligence of a nature which does not augur well for the peace of Europe; indeed, the intelligence is of such a character that we should not be surprized if a great European war broke out almost immediately. The menacing power at this moment is not France which, occupied as it is with its Exhibition and distracted with internal dissensions owing to the attitude of the exiled General Boulanger, is not likely first to draw the sword; though when the sword is actully drawn by some other power, France will not be unwilling to mingle in the fray. The disturbing element in the present political affairs of Europe is the attitude of Russia. The internal state of that country is such that the Czar would be very glad to divert the attention of his innumerable subjects from the contemplation of home affairs to the achievement of martial exploits. A foreign war has ever been considered as a safety-valve to domestic discontent. That the Czar of all the Russias is intent upon procuring such a safety-valve, has been apparent for the last year or two. The whole of the military system has had a thorough organization and re-modelling; improved instruments of destruction have been put into the hands of the soldiery; the whole empire has been resounding with the clangour of preparation for war; the Black Sea fleet have been rendered formidable; and masses of troops have been poured into the Gallician frontier. Russia is fully equipped and is ready at any moment to let slip the dogs of war. But it may be said that Russia was ready long ago: what makes it probable that she is about to disturb the peace of Europe? Certain facts which transpired recently and which the last mail has brought to our notice, make it highly probable that Russia intends in the immediate future to disturb the peace of the world.

We do not think that Russia has any intention of making war upon Austria. It is true that she has massed immense numbers of troops on the Austrian frontier; but that movement of troops was dictated by a double motive; *first*, to divert the attention of Turkey whose destruc-

tion is the chief and sole object of Russia; and *second*, to keep Austria in check, and prevent her materially from aiding Turkey in the hour of her need. The capture of Constantinople has always been the supreme object of Russia. This object she has kept in her eye for generations. It was with a view to accomplish that object that Russia invaded Turkey in 1828. It was with a view to prevent the accomplishment of that object that the Great Crimean War took place. The Czar Nicholas declared the Sultan to be the "sick man" of Constantinople; and as he expected the "sick man" to die he hastened to perform his funeral obsequies and to bury him; but the allied powers of Europe prevented him from doing so. Then followed the Great Russo-Turkish War, to which Turkey, though she made a gallant resistance, would have succumbed had not England intervened. The occupation of Constantinople has been the hereditary policy of the Czars; and no Czar would think himself happy if he did not make an attempt to supplant the Crescent and raise the Cross in the beautiful city of the first Christian emperor of the old Roman empire. That Alexander III is about to make such an attempt will appear from the facts which have lately come to light. It appears that towards the end of last year Russia proposed to conclude with Turkey a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive. Of course Turkey scouted the idea. It would have been like an alliance between the snake and the ichneumon. That Russia could have seriously believed that Turkey would be such a fool as to agree to such an alliance, surpasses all comprehension. This was Russia's first move. The second move was similar to the first. In substance Russia said to Turkey—"Well, if you do not agree to conclude with me a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, be so good at heart as to remain neutral in case of any war with my neighbours; and as a guarrantee of that neutrality, put into my possession the straits of the Dardanelles." So said the wolf to the lamb. The wolf is to keep the gate of the sheepfold! If Russia is a bear, Turkey is a fox; and the fox outwitted the bear. But whether at the long run the bear will rest satisfied with being outwitted, remains to be seen. Each time Turkey refused to accede to the proposal of Russia, the latter pressed upon the former to pay the money indemnity of the last war; but Turkey of course pleaded poverty and urged the debtor's invariable excuse—"To-morrow." Russia seems to be satisfied, but not so in reality; she is only biding her time, when she will thunder at the gates of Constantinople and not only forcibly take the principal with compound interest, but utterly destroy the old Ottoman Firm. In the mean time Russia has been playing another game in Bulgaria. She tried to bribe M. Stambuloff, the premier of Prince Ferdinand, that he might betray his Prince, and support the designs of the great Northern power. But happily for the peace of Europe, at least for a short time, M. Stambuloff remained true to his sovereign. Thus has Russia been baffled both in Turkey and in Bulgaria. But will this double defeat induce her to give up her design? We do not think so. It will only fill her with rage, and quicken her movements. For ourselves we expect some day soon to hear that the formidable Black Sea fleet has weighed its anchor in the Bay of Sebastopol, has forced the Bosphorus, and is thundering at the gates of Constantinople; and that thousands of Cossack troopers are scouring over the plains of Gallicia. Will England coldly look on? She should forthwith send her iron clads to the straits.

ABOLITION OF MARRIAGE.

OUR "Social Reformers" have given great Prominence to the question of marriage and the rites prevailing in connection thereto. Every element of it is brought before the bar of logic and utility, and every thing is rejected and denounced that does not in their opinion satisfactorily pass the ordeal. We are tempted, therefore, to say a few words on the subject. It is well-known that the most primitive procedure in regard to marriage was Capture. When man wanted a mate he captured the nearest and most handy lass that came in his way. In ancient Indian books this is called the *Paisacha* form of marriage. In Europe it will call to the mind of even school boys the conduct of the Romans in obtaining brides from their neighbours, the Sabines. Advance of civilization made this procedure appear too coarse for ordinary every day practice, and a different course of ideas brought in the theory of marital sanctity, and the union of man and woman was ennobled by being called "the most sacred of sacraments." In the Old Bible we have the parable of the left rib; and the Hindus inculcated the doctrine of androgyniety—man was only one half of the body of a married couple, the other half being formed by the female. In the New Testament we have the sacred command: "let no man put asunder what God has put together." Anyhow the union was permanent and indissoluble. Advancing civilization, however, made this tie irksome, and many have been the devices adopted from time to time by different nations to make it inoffensive. Our ancestors from a very early period recognized polygamy, and if that did not suffice to take off the asperities of an unfortunate union they resorted to the rite of *ghatasphota*, or the kicking away of a jar of filthy water which symbolically represented a bad wife. Other nations resorted to other devices. The most recent English one being *divorce a vinculo matrimonii*. It is more expeditious and convenient than the Hindu rite of a filthy jar, and to it our Reformers have earnestly set their hearts. Nor were schemes for the dissolution of bad unions the only thing which occupied the attention of man in his relation with woman; many have been the schemes adopted, to take off the solemnity and grandeur of religious marriages. Early in History the Hindus had recourse to consensual marriage without the intervention of priest or any religious ceremony. This is called *phul-biya* in Upper India, and the only ceremony observed in it is the exchange of flower garlands by the would-be bridegroom and bride. It is the simplest plan conceivable, next only to the Scotch law of marriage by repute. When this marriage concerns widows the name given to it is *Sagai* in Cis-Vindian India. The only serious objection to this is that under the Hindu Law the issue of such marriages do not inherit property. Our "Reformers" have set their heart to the *Sagai* tie freed from the incubus of the Hindu Law, and the Government has helped them with the law of Civil Marriage which replaces all rites and ceremonies by a declaration before a Government Registrar and the entry of the declaration in a Government registry-book. A counterpart of this we find in Bengal in a declaration before a Gossain or priest which amorous Vaisnavas have frequent recourse to. The several forms are, however, not reputable among the bulk of the Hindus, and the great object of our "Reformers"—of Messrs Malabari, Raghoonath Rao, and Co.,—is to bring on the downfall of Hindu Law, by undermining it in different directions. They are constantly nibbling at its roots; now complaining of this clause and now of that; all for the professed object of serving the cause of morality, but really for the destruction of Hinduism. Their professed object we sympathise with, but we dislike their process of nibbling. Thinking of it maturely, we are of opinion that the best course would be to grapple with the evil in its entirety. We would destroy the tree, root and branch, and be at once done with it. A great many of the sins and evils of this world are due to marriage, and they will cease to be when marriage as a rite is abolished altogether. Caste, relationship, concubinage, divorces, henpecked husbands, termagant shrews, disobedient and undutiful sons, will all be removed from the face of the earth if marriage be no longer recognized in human society. It is unquestionable that marriage has proved a failure as a cement between man and woman. A tie it is, but too often a hateful one, and Mrs. Caird and others have dwelt largely on the subject. If it be so, it cannot be improved by taking away from it the halo of religion. The experiment would prove even more faulty than the attempt of Sir Alfred Croft to destroy the force of religion on morality and replace it by serving out a text-book on morality free from the control of all systems of established sacred religion. This led us in September last to suggest the idea of abolishing marriage altogether, and we repeat the suggestion for the special benefit of our "Reformers."

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE are requested to announce that the forty-seventh Hare Anniversary will take place on Saturday, the 1st of June next, at 4 P.M., at the theatre of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science. A Committee for taking suitable measures to perpetuate the memory of David Hare will be formed, and an address on "Technical Education" will be delivered by the Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar on the occasion.

WE publish in another column the Prospectus of the Oriental Paper Mills Company. The object of the Company is to erect a Paper Mill on the river back in the vicinity of Calcutta, and an auxiliary Mill at Agra. In the words of the Prospectus the undertaking needs no special recommendation, as paper manufacture in India has become a well-established and profitable industry while there is apparently ample scope for still further development.

MR. BLANFORD, so long connected with the Meteorological Department of the Supreme Government, will retire next month. He has secured a special pension of 6,000 Rs. Worthy as that officer may be, the principles which guide Government in granting or refusing special pensions are truly inscrutable. Some definite mode of winning Government favour in this regard might with advantage be laid down so that it may help the less favoured officers in trying to attain the requisite standard.

THERE was a welcome and unexpected shower of rain on Tuesday last. The Calcutta streets and lanes had their usual canals and creeks but the results did not last long. We hear that the shower did not fall far outside Calcutta, not even in near places like Barrackpore. The crops of the province, therefore, remain unaffected, and unless we have timely showers throughout the country, we may fairly apprehend universal scarcity.

JUSTICE TREVELYAN visited the Small Cause Court on Wednesday last and sat for a while with Mr. K. M. Chatterjee and Babu Jadu Nath Roy. These periodical visits by High Court Judges have not as yet led to any important results in the shape of simplification of procedure and other modes of expediting business. The delay that now occurs in the disposal of cases, though due to no fault of the Judges, is a practical denial of justice.

THE Leper Asylum at Amherst Street is soon to have its compound extended by a bigha of newly acquired land. A new ward is to be added to it, thanks to the munificence of Sir Dinshaw Manickji Petit.

THE entertainment given at the Theatre Royal on Wednesday last for the benefit of the Surat Fire Relief Fund was a great success. It was held under the patronage of Sir Alexander and Lady Wilson and Mr. Manackji Rustomji. The promoter of the entertainment has liberally promised to make over all the gate-money to the Fund and defray the expenses out of his own pocket.

IT is more than rumoured that the temporary vacancy caused on the Bench of the Calcutta High Court by the Hon'ble Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter going on furlough, will be filled up by a Mahomedan gentleman, and Mr. Amir Ali is named in connection with the appointment. We never understood the logic of any particular community having to be represented on the High Court Bench. As we have often said we should have the best men for the High Court Bench, be they Christian, Hindu or Mahomedan.

It is absolutely wrong to bring in the race-question in deciding about an appointment to the Bench of the highest Court of Justice in the country.

WE are pleased to learn of the success of the agricultural class lately added to the experimental farm at Nagpore. More students have joined it than was expected and the education imparted is essentially practical. This is what ought to be, for scientific agriculturists should try and find how existing methods can be improved upon without much outlay. Elaborate dissertations about bone-manures, fallows and rotation of crops and such other things that the average poor cultivators can never dream of indulging in, should be left to sinecurists. There is room for scientific agriculture in our country, but only in the way we have always tried to indicate, though the experts of the Agricultural Department may pretend to differ from our views by way of justifying their existence.

THE Senate of the Calcutta University has passed a resolution to the effect that translation from one of the Vernaculars into English and composition should form the afternoon paper in English of the Entrance candidates from next year. In order to help students to translate correctly from Bengali into English, Babu Dhan Ballabha Set, M. A., of the Albert College has brought out a book entitled "How to translate idiomatically from Bengali into English". The arrangement of the book is excellent. It is divided into three parts. The first part deals with simple sentences. The second part treats of complex sentences. The third part deals with compound sentences. A series of graduated exercises adapted to the capacity of the young learner has been given. The English equivalents of all difficult terms, phrases and constructions given in the book are both expressive and accurate. The book will be of great service to those for whom it is intended.

SOME people think, not without a show of reason, that a strong appeal to Irish patriotism would be the only means of bringing about order out of the existing chaos. In this view it is suggested that the appointment of a member of the Royal family as Viceroy of Ireland would be very desirable, and if that could not be done it is much better to abolish the Viceroyalty altogether and change the constitution. A question to this effect was recently put in the House of Commons in reply to which nothing but the usual promise for careful examination was elicited.

IN Colonel Osborne India has lost one of her truest friends and most fearless champions in England, and journalism one of its brightest ornaments. His contributions to the columns of the *Statesman*, with which he was associated long before the resignation of his commission in the army and ever afterwards, formed a feature of the journal, and the marked success with which the London *Statesman* was conducted during the short but brilliant period of its existence was to some extent due to the abilities of Colonel Osborne. The qualities of the head and the heart were evenly balanced in his constitution and he could never stand the prevailing cants of the day. To redress the grievances of India and to see that justice was done to her was the gallant Colonel's one aim in life and he incurred the wrath of the authorities proportionately. It was through his instrumentality that the shameless character of Lord Lytton's Afghan policy was exposed and he paid a dear penalty for it too, for Lord Lytton actually made him take part in the iniquitous war that he so strongly condemned. He was recalled from his literary and peaceable pursuits and ordered to the seat of war, which order he complied with in the proper spirit of obedience that must always pervade the army. But he would have none of it any longer. As soon, therefore, as the treaty of Gandamak was signed he resigned his commission and went back to his labour of love, which he cheerfully and heroically performed to his very last day. Quiet and unostentatious as he was in his habits and modes of life, he was popular wherever he was known and his unexpected death will be sincerely mourned by all who can appreciate his constant efforts to be serviceable to this country.

THE *Englishman* waxes intensely scientific in the course of a leaderette on deaths caused by wild animals. Talking of biscobra, he corrects a Madras official report by saying that the animal "ought certainly to be included under the head of snakes." Biscobra, or more correctly *biscopra*, is the name of a lizard !!! It is the same with the *Tak-khak* of the Mahabharat. It belongs to the family of the Geckos.

BY way of an unexpected commentary on "Justice's" explanation in the *Indian Daily News* last week about discontent in Upper Burma comes the news that Mr. Bradlaugh is agitating the same matter in Parliament. Reuter tells us that Sir John Gorst in reply to a question of that Hon'ble gentleman said that the Government was unaware that widespread discontent and distress prevailed in Upper Burma, and that he saw no ground to institute enquiry into the same with a view to adopt remedial measures. Summary modes of dismissing subjects of vital importance like these cost dear in the long run.

THE *kerani's* lot is nowhere smooth; but a little justice to their legitimate claims would not be far amiss. In the office of the Comptroller General where it used to be tolerable enough before, matters, we regret to hear, are steadily drifting to the bad. It is an unwritten departmental law in the office that 'Christian vacancies' whatever that may mean, must invariably be filled up by Christians, though efficiency may suffer thereby, and though supercession of the most flagrant character may be perpetrated. If the counterpart also held good and non-Christian vacancies were filled up on similar principles, the heart-burning would not probably be so great. But that is never so, and as a matter of fact raw Eurasian lads utterly inexperienced in business are placed over the heads of experienced men, the crime of whose color incapacitates them for promotion in the presence of "superior" claims that we care not to characterise. Not long ago the retirement of a first class native clerk was the occasion of promoting three Christian clerks who were in the lower grades, and the claims of a number of senior native clerks were overlooked though at least half a dozen of them had from time to time officiated in the first class with credit. The dismissal of a third class Eurasian clerk similarly benefited two Eurasian juniors of a lower grade, in supercession to the claims of no less than fifty seniors. Within the last two or three months two Superintendenships fell vacant by reason of one going on furlough and another on deputation, and both the vacancies have been filled up by Eurasi ans thoroughly ignorant of the business of their posts. These appointments are practical sinecures, for while the lucky holders thereof are left in the undisturbed enjoyment of their increased emoluments, the poorly paid native subordinates have naturally to bear the brunt of the work and discharge the most onerous portion of the duties. There are about fifty registered apprentices in the office as against about five times that number of regular hands; but whenever there is a vacancy, outside labour is invited and Eurasians are taken in whenever possible. If office arrangements are to be made on the principle of entertaining outsiders utterly inexperienced in business, it is difficult to understand why apprentices should be registered and made to work at all with a view of being trained in business. True, they are paid from the savings a trifle from time to time. But for practical purposes they are made to work without any pay with the understanding that they have little chance of being ever provided for. Eurasians know that they have only to apply to get a Supernumerary-ship, if one is available, and they naturally do not care to drudge as apprentices. They, therefore, cannot bring with them the requisite stock of business habits that might be expected from trained apprentices. The entire service thus comes to be demoralized, and the best intentions of Government are thwarted. The most elaborate resolutions and most carefully drawn rules cannot mend matters when those that are to give effect to them are so oblivious of their charge. If chiefs are in wrong hands and are led by their deputies and kept in ignorance, affairs cannot prosper. But we have great confidence in Mr. Gay, the present Comptroller General, whose ability and honesty of purpose are above all doubt. Once he enquires into the complaints and is in possession of the true state of affairs, it is not unreasonable to expect that the evil will be remedied and justice will be done to those to whom it has been denied so long.

WE have been requested to announce that the following students have passed the final examination of the Calcutta Medical School:—

2ND DIVISION.

1. Akhoy Kumar Gangooly. 2. Jotish Chunder Mookerji. 3. Dwarka Nath Bukshy. 4. Sároda Prasad Chuckerbetty.

THE HONOURS LIST.

STAR OF INDIA.

To be Extra Knight Commander:—Colonel Henry Yule.
To be Companions:—Colonel Omanney, lately Political Officer, Hazara Force. The Hon. Henry Stokes, Madras Council.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

To be Knights Commander:—The Raja of Lunawara, in Rewa Kantha; and Mr. Ware Edgar.

To be Companions; —Major Adamson, Deputy Commissioner in Burma; Mr. Henry Bliss, Madras Board of Revenue; Nauroji Vadia, Justice of the Peace, Bombay; Doctor Lyon, Chemical Analyser, Bombay; Khalifa Kassan Khan, Minister Patiala State; and Mr. John Buyers, Burma State Railway.

A KNIGHT BACHELOR.

Knighthood has been conferred on Sir Richard Oldfield, the retired Judge of the Allahadad High Court.

NATIVE TITLES.

Thirty-seven Native titles have also been conferred, but only three for Bengal;—

Faizunnissa Chaudrin, of the Hoseinabad family in Tipperah, is to be Nawab Saheba; Ram Narayan Singh, zemindar of Ramgurh, is to be Raja; and the Imam of Neora, Patna division is to be Shams-ul ulama.

SOME DOCTORS.

HONESTLY admit that they cannot cure advanced kidney disease. Others say they can, but *don't*. Warner's SAFE Cure says nothing, but *cures*. That is the secret of its worderful success. It is a scientific preparation. It is time-tried. It is made on honour. Its ten years of trial has proved its superiority, and its marvellous power over kidney disease is evinced by the following:—

Mr. T. Rogers Rean, of Maria Hill, Mazagon, Bombay, writing under date of May 29, 1888, says, "I beg to state that I have received very great benefit from the use of Warner's SAFE Cure for an affection of the kidney."

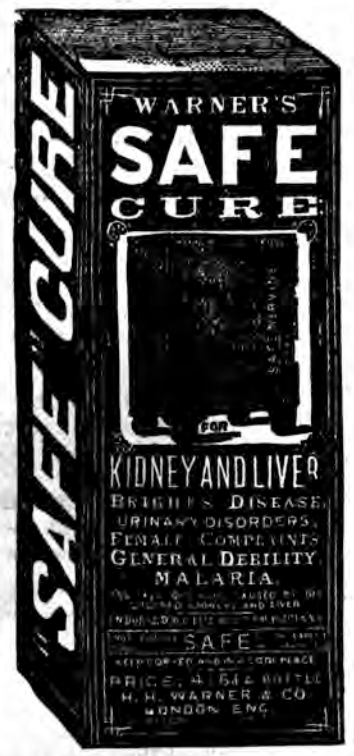
Sister M. Teresa, of St. Mary's Convent, Lowther Castle, Allahabad, N. W. P., says, "We are glad to say that two sister who have been taking Warner's SAFE Cure are much better. We strongly recommend the medicine,"

General W. F. Nuthall, who lived thirty-six years in India, and whose present address is 10, Edith Terrace, Edith Grove, Brompton, S. W., London, England' says: "Warner's SAFE Cure is a medicine which has no peer for all disease of the kidneys and liver. It has given me a new lease of life. It is a remedy, I think, particularly designed for climates such as India, and I hope soon to hear that steps have been taken which will enable the inhabitants of that country to receive benefit from its use,"

The above testimonials were taken at random from the tens of thousands which are in the possession of Messrs. H. H. Warner and Co. No remedy on earth can show an equal record. The proprietors have thousands upon thousands of testimonials as to the merit of their SAFE Cure, and the number is being increased daily. This is because the medecine is honest, because it verifies the assertions made as to its virtues, and because when taken according to directions *it will cure.*

The remedy can be procured of all Chemists, and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantyne and Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Write Ballantyne and Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet which will be sent free, post paid.

THE KING OF MEDICINES FOR ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO A TROPICAL CLIMATE.



WARNER'S SAFE CURE

is made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Gravel, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For DENGUE, MALARIA, ENLARGED SPLEEN, and all other complaints incident to a tropical climate it has no equal. For the many distressing ailments peculiar to women it is most valuable. *It restores the organs that make the blood*, and hence is the best BLOOD PURIFIER. It is the only known remedy for Bright's Disease. For Diabetes use Warner's SAFE Diabetes Cure.

For sale by all Chemists and at the Bazaars at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or of Ballantine & Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine & Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

41

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Henry Hanks, author of "Consumption its Treatment and Curability," writes—"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved, in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have, after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advise its substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clarke, Esq, M.R.C.S.F.L.S., author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses," writes—"The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible; so that in some cases of extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action, is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease, as in consumption, may become incurable from protraction. My inference agrees with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Gorernmert Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—*22nd May*, 1889.

GENERAL.—Mr J R Hand, Deputy Magistrate Deputy Collector, Godda, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collector under section 3 of Act XIX of 1883.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Moulvi Abdul Jubber of his appointment as Coroner of Calcutta.

Dr E W Chambers is appointed to be Coroner of Calcutta.

The following gentlemen reported their departure from India, on leave, on the dates mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr C C Quinn, C S, 25the April 1889, Mr W B Oldham, C S, 2nd May 1889, and Mr E E Lowis, C S, 4th May 1889.

Mr C R Marriott, C S, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for two months.

Babu Tariny Prosad Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is allowed leave for one month, under section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, in extention of the leave granted to him under the order of the 23rd February, 1889.

POLICE.—The services of Mr I H W D Clark, District Superintendent of Police, Dacca, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr S N Walker, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for six months, under section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 14th instant.

JAIL.—Surgeon-Major H B Purves reported his departure from India on special leave on the 1st instant.

JUDICIAL.—Babu Nalini Nath Mitter, 1st Munsiff of Moulvi Bazar, in the District of Sylhet, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the District of Pubua and Bogra, to be ordinarily stationed at Serajgunge.

Under the authority conferred on him by section 185A, sub-section (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that the evidence in cases in which an appeal lies shall be taken down by babu Ananto Ram Ghose Officiating Subordinate Judge of Gya, with his own hand in the English language.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistratetes of the following Benches in the Rungpore District, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class:—

For the Nelphamari Bench.

Munshi Chakinuddin Ahmed, Babu Janoki Nath Biswas, Babu Dharma Narain Chuckerbutty, Babu Gopal Chunder Chatterji, and Babu Nobin Chunder Bennerji.

For the Saidpore Bench.

Mr W E Hartt and Babu Bijoy Nath Roy Chowdhry.

Babu Karuna Das Bose, Officiating Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under section 73-1 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th June next, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Babu Krishna Chunder Das, Additional Munsiff of Munshigunge, in the District of Dacca, is appointed to act as a Subordinate Judge in the District of Chittagong, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100, within the local limits of the sudder Munsiffi of Chittagong, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Karuna Das Bose, or until further orders.

Babu Suresh Chunder Benerji, B L, is appointed to act as an Additional Munsiff in the Distrirt of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Munshigunge, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Krishna Chunder Das, or until further orders.

Babu Rajendra Kumar Bose, Subordinate Judge, Birbhum, on leave, is posted temporarily to Bankura.

Babu Rajani Kanta Chatterji, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Bhaugulpore, to be ordinarily stationed at Beguserai, during the absence, on leave,, of Babu Soshi Bhusan Chowdhry, or until further orders.

Babu Chunder Nath Ghose, Munsiff of Gungajalghati, in the District of Bankura, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the District of Murshidabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Kandi.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

102.

Drunkenness Cured.

A Wealthy American Lady whose only son for years was a slave to Intemperance, Nervous Depression and Exhausted Vitality, after seeking in vain for a cure, and trying all known remedies, at last found a simple means that cured and saved him from a drunkard's grave. Anyone suffering or desiring to help others in this worthy cause, by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. James Holland, 25, Hart Street, High Holborn, London, will receive this information, free of charge. Mention this paper.

103.

Advertisements.

WELL SUITED FOR BOTH THE CALCUTTA AND MOFFUSIL PUBLIC.

Houses for Sale.

One, situated in Talla Bonomally Chatterjee's Lane This is a respectable family dwelling house consisting of 5 rooms two storeyed with 18 cottahs of land Government rent one rupee and odd annas and has a tank. Much space left for addition if necessary. Another nice looking small building at Pikeparah reflecting a picturesque view from the Barrackpore trunk road upon which it stands. Construction entirely pucka and consisting of 9 rooms including a handsome large hall. The tenure is rent free and 23 cottahs, of land in area with pucka wall all sides and a tank inside.

Both the houses are only half an hours journey from the Government house by tramcars, Filtered water and gaslights available and both the houses enjoy all the benefits comforts &c. as in Calcutta but free from all botherations and oppressive taxation prevalent there.

Any one desirous of having properties in the Northern Suburbs of Calcutta will never lose a single moment in either applying or sending to me for informations terms &c address to care of Baboo N. G. Chatterjee Pikeparah Cossipore Post Calcutta and for personal interview at the office of the Pikeparah Nursery. The price of the land is daily increasing and the demand for it is unquestionable should any one have a mind to remove and settle and to invest his good money profitably then dont fail to negotiate for these properties without delay the prices of which are very moderate and the documents Pucca.

B. C. KURR,
Care of, Baboo N. G. Chatterjee.

Pikeparah.
Cossipore Post
Calcutta

113

NOTICE.

In the goods of Anundo Ram Barooah late a member of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service and Magistrate and Collector of Noakhali.

——ALL persons indebted to or having any claims against the above Estate are requested to communicate to our Agents MESSRS M. C. BAROOAH & Co. Gauhati, who are fully empowered to act for us.

Gauhati
12th, May 1889.

ATMA RAM BAROOAH
KESHUB RAM BAROOAH
ADMINISTRATORS TO THE ESTATE.

112

THE
ORIENT PAPER MILLS COMPANY
LIMITED.
CALCUTTA.

Proposed to be incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1882, *whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.*

CAPITAL:
RUPEES 10,00,000 IN SHARES OF
RUPEES 100 EACH.
FIRST ISSUE—RUPEES 8,00,000.
(*With Power to Increase*).

PROVISIONAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
HON'BLE RAJAH DURGA CHURN LAW, C. I. E.
T. W. ANDERSON, ESQ. (Messrs. Macknight, Anderson and Co)
N. H. T. BECKER, ESQ. (Messrs. Ernsthausen and Co.)
R. A. LYALL., ESQ. (Messrs. Lyall, Marshall, and Co.
A. B. MILLER, Esq (Barrister-at-Law.)

BANKERS:
The Agra Bank, Limited.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs Dignam Robinson and Sparkes.

AUDITORS:
Messrs. Meaugens and King.

AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Reinhold and Rustomjee.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:
7, Mission Row, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

For copies of Prospectus, apply to the undersigned, or to Agra Bank, Calcutta, or to the Company's Solicitors.

Applications for shares will be received by the Agra Bank, Calcutta, with a deposit of Rs. 10 per share.

REINHOLD & RUSTOMJEE,
Agents and Secretaries.

109

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed tenders for supply of Miscellaneous Stores during the quarter ending the 30th September next will be received by the Vice-Chairman and will be opened by him in the presence of tenderers who may wish to attend at 2 P. M. on the 30th instant.

2. Payments for Stores to be supplied will be made monthly.

3. Forms of tender and Lists of Store required can be had on application. Any information which may be required regarding the Stores will be given on application to the undersigned.

UDOY NARAIN SINGHA.
20th May 1889. *Supdt. of Stores.*

110

T. E. BEVAN AND CO.'S

THE LONDON MUSICAL DEPOT

(*ESTABLISHED* 1883.)

13 *OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,*

CALCUTTA

SOLE AGENTS FOR

F. BESSON & CO'S "PROTOTYPE" MILITARY B AND INSTRUMENTS

PIANOFORTES

BY ALL THE

BEST MAKERS.

ACCORDIONS, HARMONIUMS, MUSICAL BOXES AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT IN STOCK AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Catalogues and full particulars on application for any and every kind of Music and Musical Instruments. 14a

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.
Used for 100 years. Prevents and arrests baldness, strengthens the Hair and produces a luxuriant and glossy growth; also prepared in a Golden Colour.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO.
A pure non-gritty Tooth Powder. It whitens the Teeth, prevents decay, gives fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.
A harmless emollient milk for beautifying the complexion. Removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Roughness and Redness, and produces soft fair and delicate Skin.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE dyes Red or Grey Hair a permanent Brown or Black. Ask Chemists and Perfumers for ROWLANDS' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, England, and avoid imitations. 67

TEA! TEA! TEA!

FOR THE MILLION

READ THIS

ALL MERCHANTS, DEALERS, SHOPKEEPERS AND AGENTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

THE INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co., (Ltd.) Calcutta.

ARE PUTTING UP

PURE INDIAN TEA in small packets of, **1**, **2** and **4** oz. sizes, for retail sale at **3** pice **6** pice and **3** annas respectively.

This is the Tea the Masses of the People like, and this is the Tea they are asking for.

VERY SALEABLE! DEMAND INCREASING! QUALITY GUARANTEED PURE!

NO SHOP SHOULD BE WITHOUT THESE SMALL PACKET TEAS.

SPECIALITY.

Small packets from 3 pice upwards for the Million,
ALSO.—Larger Packages and finer quality in tins from ½lb. to 10 lbs to suit *all tastes.*
Apply for prices and particulars to

LYALL MARSHALL & Co.,

No. 69 *Managing Agents 4, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta.*

NOTICE.

The undermentioned lots of surplus lands, the property of the Commissioners of Calcutta, will be put up for sale by public auction, if not previously disposed of, at the Municipal Office, on Monday, the 17th June 1889, at 1 P. M.

Lot No.	Nature of land.	Area more or less Bs.	Ks.	Chs.	S. ft.	Remarks.
1	Land on the east of premises No. 65-1 Mirzapore St. ...	...	2	12	36	
2	„ on the east of No. 2 Putoeatola Lane ...	...	1	5	39	
3	Portion of Old Dhurrumtollah Market, tenanted land, originally lot No. 20	...	10	10	38	
4	Land on the south of No. 116 Cornwallis Street	...	4	15	0	
5	Land on the east and north of No. 116 Cornwallis Street ...	...	7	1	28	
7	Land on the east of No. 120 Cornwallis Street	...	...	5	40*	
	Land on the east of No. 121 Cornwallis Street	...	6	9	5*	

N. B.—*These lots to be sold to the adjoining owners at reasonable prices.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. The Commissioner's limit will be kept in a closed cover, and the highest bidder above this limit is to be the purchaser; if any dispute arise as to the last or highest bidding for the lot, the same shall be put up again and resold.

2. A deposit of 25 per cent on the amount of the purchase-money is to be made by the purchaser immediately upon the lot being knocked down, and in default thereof, the premises to be immediately put up and resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

3. The title to the property will be a conveyance from the Commissioners.

4. The residue of the purchase-money shall be paid within 15 days of the date of sale; and in case of default in payment of such residue, the purchaser shall forfeit his deposit, which shall be received and taken as and by way of liquidated damages. The sale to such purchaser shall be wholly at an end, and the Commissioners shall be at liberty to resell the same without any reference to such first purchaser but at his risk.

5. The Commissioners will, if required, furnish a deed of conveyance, such conveyance being prepared by the solicitors of the Corporation at the expense of the purchaser, who will likewise have to bear the cost of the stamp duty and registration, and of any attested copies of deeds or covenants to produce those that may be required.

6. The Commissioners will enter into no other covenant than that they have done no act to encumber.

7. The plan of the several lots may be inspected at the Municipal Office from the undersigned.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

The 13th May 1889. 111

TO LET,

As a Nursery Garden, with the fruit, grass and fishing.

The large Garden about 110 biggahs in extent, situated at Kamarhatty on the west side of the Barrackpore Road, 8½ miles from Government House, Calcutta. The garden is full of fruit trees of various description and contains 5 large tanks.

A Free Dispensary and Hospital are being established in the garden and a Free School may also be established there.

A principal condition of the lease will be that the tenant will be bound to keep the garden clear and free from jungle at all times.

For further particulars, apply to the Administrator-General of Bengal, at whose office a plan of the garden can be seen.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General of Bengal.

1 Council House Street,
CALCUTTA, 27th MARCH, 1889. 84

MARILLIER AND EDWARDS

Engineers, Contractors and Machinery Merchants

WORKS PEELKHANA & BELLORE — *Calcutta* — **OFFICES STORES** 1, HASTINGS STREET

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Doors, Windows, Ornamental Iron Work Roofs Bridges &c.,

AGENTS FOR

RUSTON PROCTOR & CO., Lincoln, England; large Stocks of whose Engines, Boilers, Mills Pumps, & Saw Benches &c., we have ready for immediate delivery.

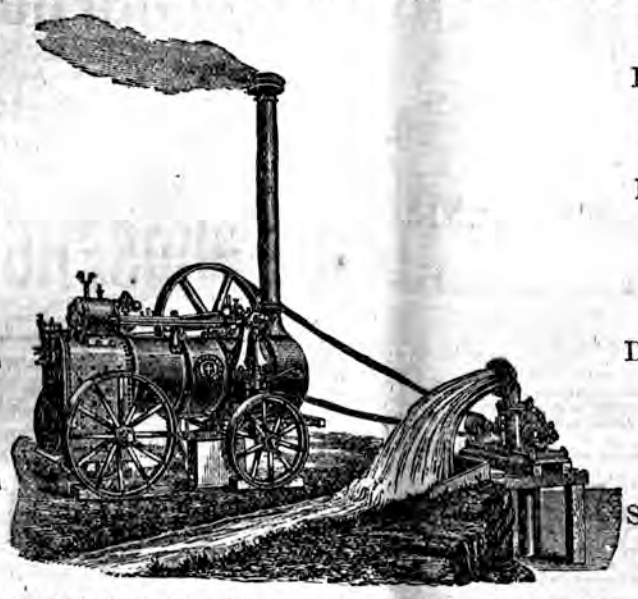
SOLE AGENTS FOR

J. McDOWALL & SONS.

Sawing, Planing, Moulding & General Wood Working. Machinery.

BARBER'S PATENT BLACKSTONE.

Tea Roller for Steam or Hand Power.



AGENTS FOR

LOUDON BROTHERS

Steam Hammers Punching Shearing and Rolling Machinery.

DEAN SMITH AND GRACE'S.

Lathes Drilling Planing. Slotting and Shaping. Machinery.

Large Stocks of Special Irrigating Pumps, brick making plant Paddy Thrashing Machinery Sugar Mills and Contractors' & Planters' requisites always in Stock. 101

SCHWEITZER'S

COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers in Air-tight tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c.

19 COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

VON LINTZGY & Co.'s SPLEEN AND MALARIOUS FEVER MIXTURE, PER PINT RE. 1.

Testimonial FROM—R. E. THOMPSON, ESQ.,

Loco Dept., I.V.S. Ry.. Khanpur, 10th Oct. 1885.

Please send 4 bottles of your Malarious Fever and Spleen mixture. It has done a great deal of good in those parts. The employees have been great martyrs to Malaria. I have had personal experience as to its remedial effects, and can therefore with confidence recommend it to others.

	Rs. a.
Von Lintzgy & Co.'s Cholera Mixture, per phial	1 0
This specific is invaluable, never fails to check the disease at all stages, and has stood the test of 56 years.	
Von Lintzgy & Co.'s Fresh Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Concentrated, per quart, 32 doses ...	2 0
This Syrup will be found more efficacious and palatable than the Decoction, not liable to lose its properties by keeping, and the only specific to be taken as a Sequelæ for youthful indiscretions and clearing the system of impurities.	
Von Lintzgy & Co's Fresh Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Concentrated, cum Iodide of Potassi ...	2 8
V. & Co.'s Aperient Blood purifier per phial ...	2 0
☞ Adapted for persons suffering from skin disease V. & Co.'s Blood Purifier.	2 0
☞ A specific for clearing the system of impurities. X L C R OINTMENT, per pot ...	2 0

N. G. CHATTERJEA'S

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

The First Nursery in Bengal. Established in 1869

The 21st Year in existence under the kind patronage of their Highnesses the Maharajas Bahadoor, Jotindra Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I. and Norendra Krishna Deb, K. C. I. E. of Calcutta, those of Benares, Travancore, Durbhunga, Chota Nagpore, Dinajpore, and the Nawabs Bahadoor, Abdool Gunny K. C. S. I., and Ashanullah Khan, K. C. I. E. of Dacca.

The names of Subscribers are registered in all times of the year. Particulars on application.

SEEDS! FOR THE RAINY SEASON SEEDS!!

A packet containing rainy season country vegetable seeds such as :—Palla Shusha and Jhinga, Beans of various sorts, Brinjals of sorts viz :—Mooktakeshi, large white and black &c. Champanottia, Puddonotia &c Sags, Sweet Danta, Pumpkin, Kumras, Karalas &c &c., 25 distinct varieties can be had here at Rs. 1-4 Ans.

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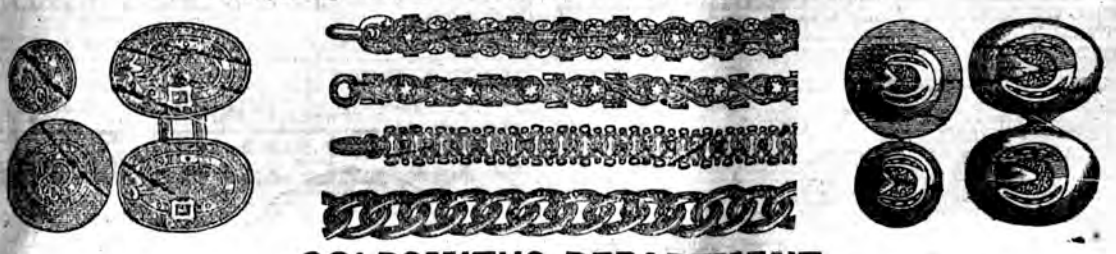

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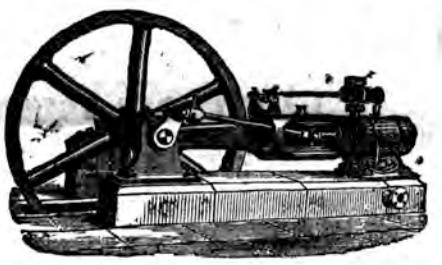

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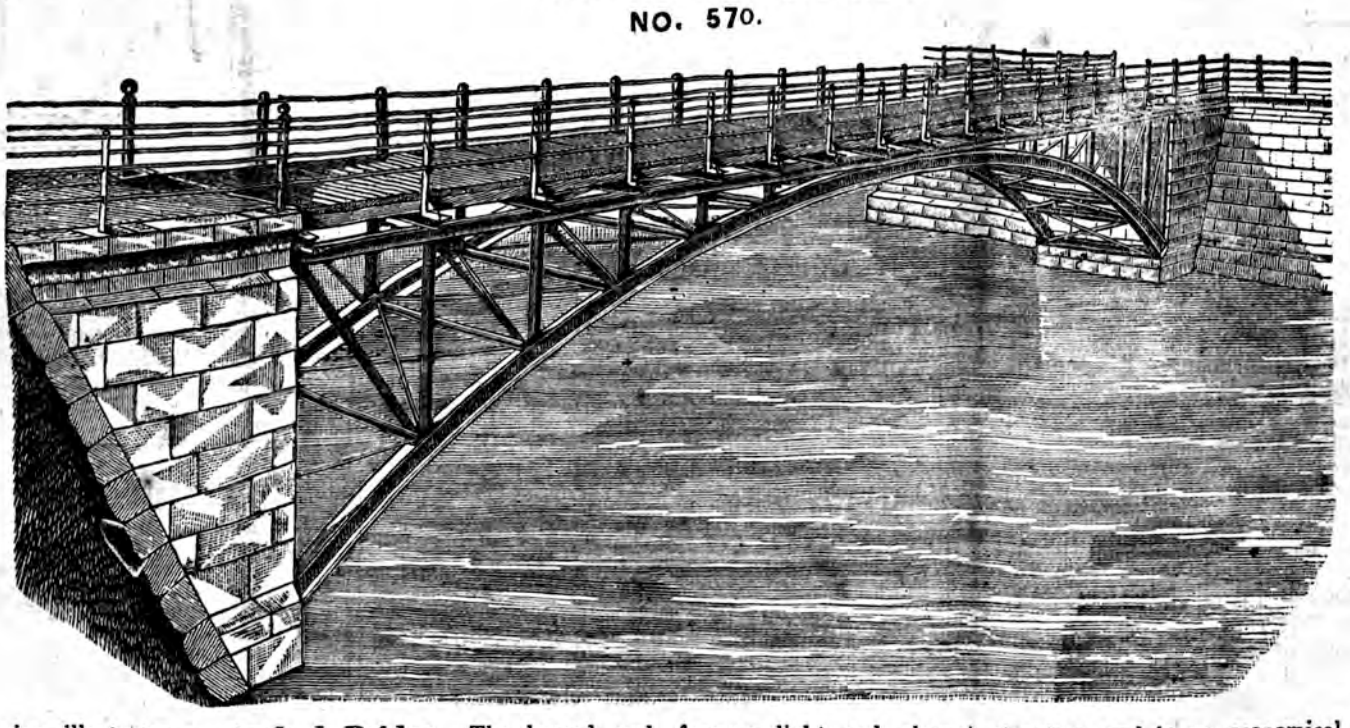

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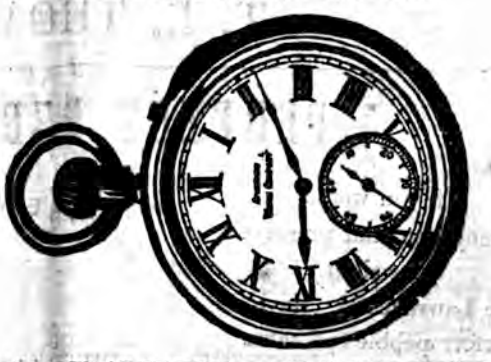

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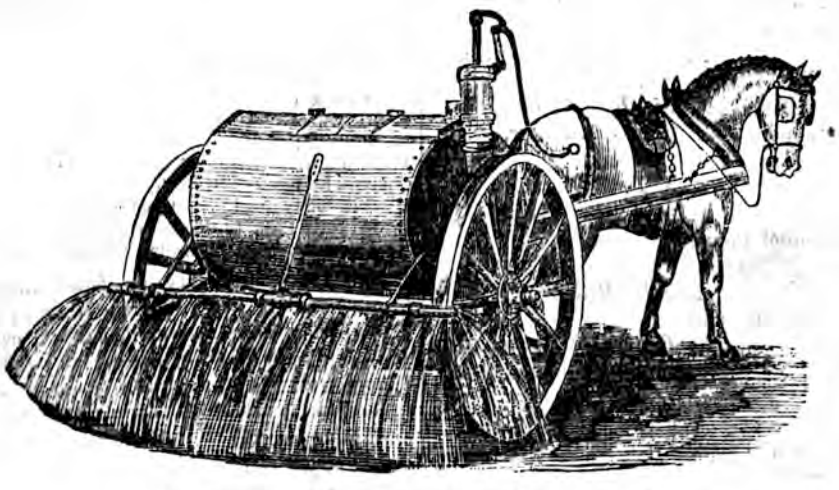

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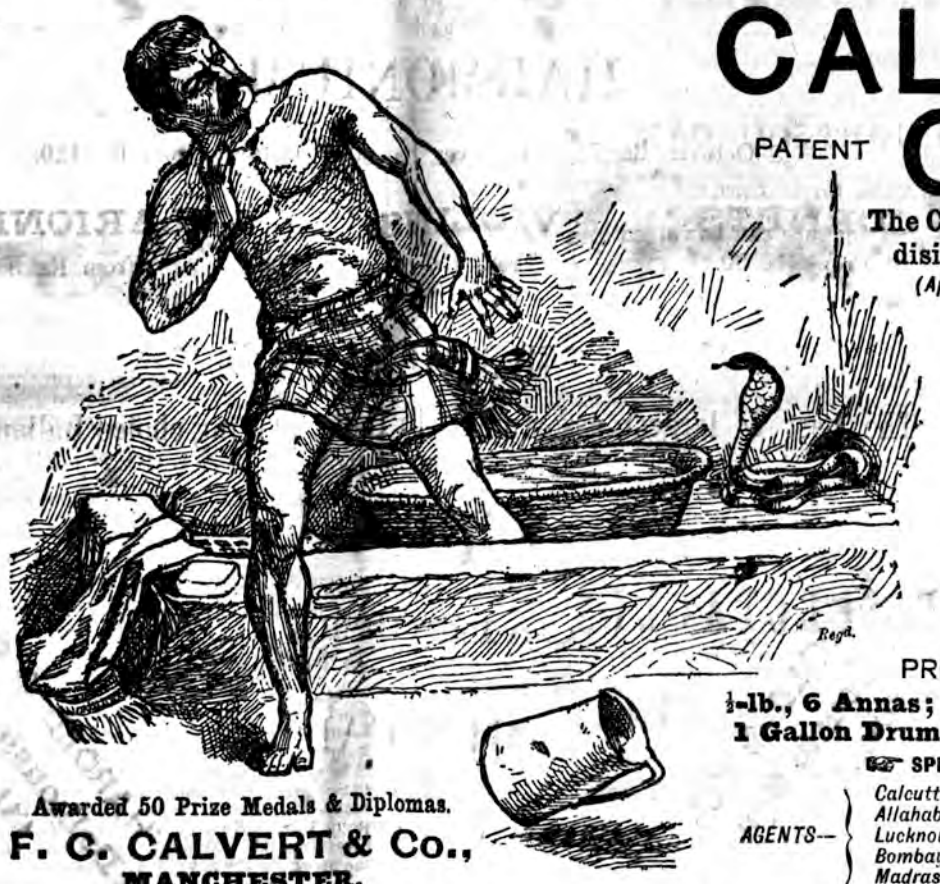

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দুর্গাপূজা কান।

খুব সস্তা! খুব সস্তা!! খুব সস্তা!!!

এত দিনে ৬।৭ তোলা ওজনে যে স্বর্ণ কান প্রস্তুত তাহা হইতে অনেক সুশ্রী ও পরিষ্কার গঠন কান ন্যূনাধিক ৪ তোলা ওজনে তৈয়ারি আছে। বহু চিন্তার পর, দুর্গাপ্রতিমারচালির অনুকরণে, শ্রীকৃষ্ণবাবু এই নমুনা বাহির করিয়াছেন। কান আমস্তক গণ্ডদেশ শোভা করিবে। পছন্দ না হইলে টাকা ফেরত দিব। ডাকখরচ কোম্পানি লোকসান দিবেন।

ডায়মন কাটা গঙ্গা-যমুনা মল।

মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা

ইহা এত সুন্দর যে যেখানে রাখা যায় সেই স্থানই যেন উজ্জ্বল হয়।

প্যানাপাত চুড়ী।

এ দেশে যত প্রকার চুড়ীর চলন সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা। ওসার এক ক্রল, মূল্য

তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষাস্থলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকখরচ কোম্পানী লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাষ্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্ণৌ, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট, দুমকা, চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, ললিতমোহন বাগচী, গারোহিল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডিঃ রেজিষ্ট্রার লক্ষ্ণৌ, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাঁইবাসা, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাচী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম, এ, প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় লছমনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর সওকান, শ্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর দারভাঙ্গা, R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

All correspondences &c. should be addressed to the Secretary to the Company at Rampore, Boalia and not to any branch establishment elsewhere.29

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